

that of Konstantine Fehrenbach, which resigned last week.

Dr. Wilhelm Mayer, German Ambassador to France, has declined the invitation of President Ebert to form a Ministry, and the German People's Party continues its attitude of reserve. The leader of the latter organization, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, is opposed to acceptance of the Allied terms. Dr. Mayer has been conferring with members of the Reichstag, attempting to show that the signing of the Allied demands is necessary. Prime Ministers of all German states were summoned here to deliberate over the reparations terms.

BREITEN, May 9 (United Press).—Only the Volkspartei wing of the German Cabinet held out to-day against accepting the Allied ultimatum. The Cabinet was in session throughout the afternoon, with indications that the last opposition might be broken before adjournment.

Foreign Minister von Simons was reported to have convinced his colleagues that there is small chance of persuading the Allies to propose softer terms. Those members of the coalition cabinet who still held out against acceptance of the terms were confident the Allies would not enjoy enforcement of the penalties and could be persuaded to alter the reparations conditions.

Germany has until midnight, May 12, to consider the Allied terms, and by that time she is required to give a categorical answer—yes or no—whether she will accept these terms. Failure to accept, the Allied ultimatum stipulates, will be followed by Allied occupation of the industrial region of the Ruhr Valley, for which Allied military preparations are now in progress. The terms the Germans are asked to accept include, as the main feature, the payment of 32,000,000,000 gold marks in reparations to the Allies, or approximately \$25,750,000,000.

Meanwhile the German Cabinet of Chancellor Fehrenbach, with Dr. Walter Simons as Foreign Minister, has signed, holding over temporarily, the formation of a new Ministry, and the German political leaders are being kept in almost constant consultation over the problem of consulting a Ministry and reaching a decision as to just what attitude Germany shall adopt toward the Allies.

SILESIAN TROUBLE VERY UNFORTUNATE, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Tells Commons England Is Striving Hard to Bring Pressure on Polish Government.

LONDON, May 9 (Associated Press).—Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, in responding in the House of Commons to-day to questions regarding the Upper Silesian situation and its possible effect on the German answer to the Allied demands, said that while he might not be prepared to agree with the contention that Germany's answer would necessarily be influenced by the Silesian trouble, yet it was very unfortunate that this incident should have arisen at the moment when Germany was deciding as to the disarmament demands.

Asked if Great Britain could not do more toward settling the trouble by influencing the Polish Government, the Prime Minister said:

"We are doing everything in our power to bring such pressure as we can on the Polish Government."

TWO MEN SHOT IN ROCHESTER RIOT

Strikers and Women Try to Prevent Work at a City Plant—Policemen Injured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 9.—Rioting broke out to-day when a crowd of 300 striking laborers and women members of their families attempted to prevent a wagon loaded with asphalt from leaving the plant of Whitcomb, Rauber & Vicinus in Trinidad Street.

Two men were shot and wounded when the police fired into the crowd, many strikers were hit and injured by police clubs and several policemen were injured by stones and clubs hurled at them by the strikers. Seven strikers were arrested following the encounter, which lasted for some time.

CHASE MAN IN FLAMES.

Worker in Serious Condition After Contact With Third Rail.

Joseph Elio, No. 448 East 125th Street, a track repairer on the New York Central, accidentally touched the third rail with a steel crowbar on the viaduct at 121st Street and Park Avenue this afternoon. He was immediately enveloped in a flash of blue flames which set fire to his clothes.

Dropping the crowbar Elio ran along the tracks, pursued by three fellow-workmen. His clothing had been almost completely burned from his body before they caught him and beat out the flames with their gloves. Women in the windows of tenement houses screamed "Fire" and Policemen rushed to the scene. The firemen found several wooden trees and extinguished the flames. Elio was taken to Harlem Hospital. His condition is serious.

FRENCH OUTLINE ARMY PLAN

Troops to Be Held, Pending Bavarian Disarmament.

PARIS, May 9.—The army contingent of 1919, called to the colors in connection with the preparations for the possible occupation of the Ruhr Valley, will in no case be sent home before July. It was said today in official circles. Even if the Germans accept the Allied ultimatum, the troops mobilized for the occupation will be held in readiness for action in case the need should not arise before June 30. The time limit fixed by the Allies for completion of the disarmament of the German army was July 1, 1921. The contingent of 1921, it was stated, have been sufficiently trained to take the place of the older class, it is considered, and the 1919 class will then probably be demobilized.

DECISION TO JOIN COUNCIL BASED ON BUSINESS REASONS

Had as Much Weight as Our Desire to Extend Moral Support.

TAKEN UP BY CABINET.

Making Germany Pay Debt Considered Good Economic Policy for U. S.

By David Lawrence.

(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)
WASHINGTON, May 9 (Copyright, 1921).—America's decision to enter the Allied Councils and to use her moral support to compel a satisfactory adjustment of the German reparations controversy is as much based upon economic reasons—a desire to bring about a revival of business in the United States—as upon anything political.

The ripple of complaint which have emanated from those on Capitol Hill who are inclined to see European affairs from the political angle, particularly as something consistent or inconsistent with campaign speeches, have failed to avert the executive branch of the Government from its determination to bring about an era of business prosperity, irrespective of how the formula affects the purely political side of things here.

The commonly reported statement that Secretaries Charles Evans Hughes and Herbert Hoover are influencing the policy of President Harding is only partially correct. There are others in the Cabinet who feel that the big thing before the Harding Administration to-day is the revival of business—the return to normalcy. Therefore when the question came up in the Cabinet as to whether the invitation of the Allies to join in their councils should be accepted, the point was how acceptance or rejection would affect the future of American business.

WILL NOT CONSIDER TRANSFERENCE OF DEBT.
Officials recognize that until the Allies have a satisfactory adjustment of the reparations owed them by Germany, the Allies will be unable to make satisfactory payments on the money they owe the United States. Our Government refuses formally to recognize the relationship and will not consider any transference of the foreign debt from the Allies to the backs of the Germans, but, nevertheless, the Washington Government is not ignoring the relationship of Germany's payments to the capacity of the Allies to pay America.

The Harding Administration considered seriously the embarrassing position in which America would be placed if she declined to use her moral force alongside the Allies when Germany made her proposal to mediate. If the United States had taken a position which the Allies believed was encouraging the Germans to evade their obligations, it might have resulted in a sentiment among the Allied Governments to the effect that America had correspondingly prevented the Allies from meeting their obligations. To collect from the Allies, in other words, it was necessary for America to help the Allies get their money from Germany.

Such, in brief, is the Harding policy and whether or not it pleases the "irreconcilable" element is something that has by force of circumstances been made a secondary consideration. President Harding naturally wanted the complete support of his party, but in cases of division he must rely upon public opinion. The feeling in executive quarters is that the country is back of Mr. Harding in his efforts to bring about a return of normal business conditions. He is still as insistent as ever that the course of our Government will be so carefully steered that involvement in European political tangles will be avoided.

HOPE FOR REVIVAL OF EXPORT TRADE.
But against those who claim that participation in Allied Councils is a step toward the entry of the United States into the League of Nations, the answer is made that for the present the Harding Administration is looking at things purely from an economic basis. The reduction in consumption, there must be more revenue available from more sources. To make the American people better able to pay their taxes, they must be in a position to make money. To make money, they must have business. To have business, they must have a place to sell their goods abroad. To sell profitably, they must find their products within the reach of the foreign purchaser.

Until international exchange is established, would-be European purchasers cannot buy. That is the cycle of present day economies and the Harding Administration is trying by every means possible to bring about a stabilization of international exchange, which it is expected would be followed by a revival of export trade and the reopening of American factories that now are shut down.

WRESTLER CHOKES A BURGLAR WITH HIS BARE HANDS

Amateur Heavyweight of Pacific Coast Only Meant to Detain Intruder.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.
LOUIS H. ARDOUNI of the Olympic Club, who recently won the amateur heavyweight wrestling championship of the Pacific Coast, early to-day killed with his bare hands a man he found rifling a bureau drawer in his home. The man later was identified as William E. Anderson.

Ardouni told the police that after grappling for five minutes with Anderson, who was unarmed, he applied a severe wrestling hold to detain him until Mrs. Ardouni could telephone for help.

EX-BANK CLERKS ACCUSED OF THEFT IN INDICTMENTS

Five Other Employees of Chatham & Phoenix Said To Be Under Investigation.

Acting on information furnished by bank examiners to Assistant United States District Attorney Louis D. Schwartz, the Federal Grand Jury handed up to-day four indictments charging embezzlement against four former clerks employed by the Chatham & Phoenix National Bank, No. 149 Broadway, with twelve branches in Greater New York. Mr. Schwartz says that five other employees of the bank are under investigation as the result of a recent examination of their accounts.

The men indicted are Walter E. Henley, formerly receiving teller of the branch at Broadway and 144th Street, accused of stealing \$1,177; Henry C. Rolph, of No. 417 60th Street, Brooklyn, accused of stealing \$1,283 from the branch at Bowery and Grand Street, where he was employed as a bookkeeper; Samuel Rosenberg, of No. 526 East 147th Street, also employed at the Bowery branch, accused of stealing \$1,375; and Richard B. Gifford, of No. 1023 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, formerly a note teller in the branch at Broadway and 18th Street, whose peculations are said to total \$1,319.

According to Mr. Schwartz the accused men abstracted the money, a few hundred dollars at a time, and covered their peculations by false entries in the books. Unexpected examinations by Banking Department experts revealed the thefts. Judge Learned Hand issued bench warrants for the indicted men and set their examination for May 16.

H. L. Haskins, vice president and cashier of the Chatham and Phoenix, said none of the men is now employed by the bank.

"They and the men mentioned under investigation were dismissed some time ago," he added. "The losses were made good by the bonding company, and the present prosecution probably is being conducted by it."

"BENNY" KAUFF GOES ON TRIAL

He Is Accused of Grand Larceny, First Degree, in the Theft of an Auto.

The trial of "Benny" Kauff, former star outfielder for the Giants, is charged with grand larceny in the first degree, and criminally receiving stolen property in the first degree, was begun before Judge Crain in General Sessions today.

The indictment charges that on Dec. 2, 1919, Kauff stole an automobile valued at \$2,500 from James F. Brennan, of No. 708 West End Avenue, and later sold it.

Assistant District Attorney Pecora appeared for the prosecution. Former City Magistrate Emil E. Fuchs is defending Kauff.

Engel, an automobile broker, who bought the auto from Kauff, will be one of the principal witnesses against him. Former Detectives Huran and Owens of the automobile squad, who arrested Kauff and recovered the automobile, will also be witnesses.

WHITMAN NEEDS \$20,000 MORE TO PUSH HIS INQUIRY

District Attorney Swann Requests it—Two of the Investigators to Be Dropped.

After District Attorney Swann had appeared and re-narrowed his request for \$20,000 with which to continue the Whitman investigation, the Finance and Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate decided to-day to place the matter on the calendar to be voted on at next Friday's regular meeting of the board. This was done without recommendation.

At the beginning of the Whitman investigation into alleged graft and irregularities in the Police Department the Board of Estimate appropriated \$20,000. When this sum had been spent several weeks one of the Assistant District Attorneys appeared before the Finance and Budget Committee and made a request for an additional \$20,000. Aldermanic President La Guardia protested on the ground that the staff of the District Attorney was sufficiently large to handle all criminal cases. He said the employment of the Whitman staff was an imposition on the taxpayers.

As a direct result of the La Guardia protest no action on the \$20,000 request was taken by the Finance and Budget Committee until District Attorney Swann appeared to-day.

The District Attorney told Mayor Hylan at to-day's hearing that two assistants of Mr. Whitman could be dropped, and he gave assurance that if the \$20,000 was granted no further requests for funds would be made. Mr. Swann explained why the Whitman investigation had been started. He said the State Senator and an Assemblyman had made sensational charges to the effect that never in the history of the history of the city has there been so much corruption in public life as at the present time.

"In view of these charges," continued the District Attorney, "I thought the people were entitled to the facts. With a former Governor and former District Attorney and a former Assistant United States District Attorney making the investigation, I felt that the people of this city would be satisfied with the result. If it were true that there was corruption every one connected with it should be punished; if corruption did not exist the public should know it."

Mr. Swann did not state what his conclusions to date happen to be.

Asked by Mayor Hylan if he couldn't get along with less than four investigators, Mr. Swann replied that two of the investigators would be dropped. After the hearing he announced that the two who will lose their jobs are William Chivers and former City Magistrate Frederick J. Groch.

(Continued on Second Page.)

GERMAN TROOPS FIGHT POLES OVER FRENCH PROTEST

British soldiers sent to preserve order during the plebiscite. One body of these troops succeeded in driving the Polish insurgents from Kreuzberg. In other portions of the plebiscite area Poles held their gains along the "Korflanty line."

The "Korflanty line" was drawn by Adalbert Korflanty, Polish Commissioner for the plebiscite, and includes a strip more than twenty miles wide Silesia.

The situation in Upper Silesia is hourly growing worse. Large numbers of German militia in citizens' clothing are crossing the frontier and heavy fighting has been going on with varying success. The French are accused of aiding the Poles by inaction, and the Italians, who have many men, are so greatly angered that they are threatening to withdraw their forces unless they are permitted to accept German aid.

The Germans who have entered Silesia are followed by a train of arms and ammunition. German irregulars to the number of 1,500 retook Kreuzberg from the Poles, but 5,000 of the Polish insurgents formed a ring around the town. To prevent a pitched battle on the spot, Parliamentarians, acting in the name of the International Plebiscite Commission, tried to mediate.

The Poles agreed to release the recently German police they had captured if the Germans would deliver to them 180 Polish prisoners, but the Germans refused the offer and the status quo has been resumed.

Her "Old Sweetheart" Cote Her With a Razor.
Mrs. Jennie Eklund, of No. 45 Havenmeyer Street, Brooklyn, pursued by a man whom she later described to the Police of the Coney Street Station as an old sweetheart, ran into a candy store at No. 174 South Eighth Street this afternoon. Cornering her in the store the man attacked her with a razor-shaving her shoulder and arm. He then ran from the place and escaped. The woman was taken to Williamsburg Hospital by Dr. Goldberg.

CABARET SINGER ON METROPOLITAN OPERA STAGE



Miss Yvonne D'Arle, Soprano, Engaged for Next Season—Caruso to Return.

The list of new American singers engaged for next season at the Metropolitan Opera House, announced yesterday, includes the name of Miss Yvonne D'Arle, former cabaret and theatrical entertainer. Between 1916 and 1920 Miss D'Arle sang in several Broadway entertainments, including Raymond Hitchcock's "Beauty Shop," Thomas Healy's "Golden Glades," the Moulin Rouge and the Palais Royal.

Her rise from cabaret to opera was attributed last night to her ambition and devotion to study. All the time she was entertaining Broadway audiences, she spent her spare hours rehearsing and studying for the opera. Several months ago she went abroad and continued her studies. On her return to this country, about two months ago, she went to a "call" on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House and submitted to a test of her voice. More than 500 others were at the "call," but she was the only one chosen.

STRIKING SHIP MEN GIVE GOVERNMENT NEW PEACE TERMS

(Continued from First Page.)

mittee to confer with the men on the bonus system.

STRIKERS AND SHIP OWNERS CONFIDENT SETTLEMENT NEAR

Employers Expect Wage Committee to Be Called to Capital.

Optimism of both the striking machine engineers and the Steamship Owners' Association, freely expressed to-day, leads to the belief in each camp that the strike will be settled before the end of this week.

At present both sides are marking time, awaiting word from Washington, whether the representatives of the engineers went yesterday with the reply of the engineers to the latest proposals of the Shipping Board and the Owners' Association as voiced at the mass meeting in Cooper Union.

Winthrop L. Marvin, Vice President and General Manager of the Owners' Association, said to-day:

"The owners have not backed down in the least from their stand that there must be a 15 per cent. reduction in wages. Of course we intend to protect in every way the engineers who have remained loyally on their jobs during this trouble."

"As soon as word is received from Washington, the Wage Committee of the Owners' Association can be called into session within an hour and an answer sent to the Capital. But I believe that the Committee will be summoned eventually to Washington for conference."

It was announced this morning that the steamship El Valle, of the Southern Pacific Line, had sailed last night for Galveston fully manned and loaded.

Capt. Irving L. Evans, director of

EIGHT ARE DEAD IN IRISH SHOOTINGS; A WOMAN KILLED

Four of Those Slain Were Soldiers—Sinn Feiner Shot in an Ambush.

DUBLIN, May 9.—Four members and two former members of the crown forces in Ireland lost their lives in week-end disturbances. One woman, killed for associating with ex-soldiers, and one Sinn Feiner brought the death list to eight.

Two constables were killed here, and the congregation in the Jesuit Church in lower Gardiner Street was thrown into panic by shots fired outside. At Castle Island, County Kerry, Constable Storey was shot and killed as he left the church. Constable Sterland was killed in Cork.

Two former soldiers were killed in an ambush at Youghal, near Cork, early Saturday. A woman with them was killed also. Unofficial reprisals followed the attack. An ambush in County Cavan resulted in one Sinn Feiner being killed.

STRIKEBREAKERS BEATEN IN RAID BY MARINE WORKERS

(Continued from First Page.)

was centered on five or six lively crap games. "All union men to the rear," ordered a penetrating bass voice.

Some fifty or sixty husky individuals broke out of the crowd and assembled in the rear of the room. Some of the others, sensing what was coming rushed for the only door, which was narrow and was immediately choked with struggling forms.

"Let's go," roared the commanding voice and the men who had gathered in the rear of the room made a rush at those in front.

An ex-serviceman who went through the war in France with the 1st Division was among those looking for a job. He told an Evening World reporter that he hadn't seen any more action in any of the major engagements against the Germans than happened in that big room.

Several strikers had cannyly parked themselves in the hall and engaged in pasting the strikebreakers as they erupted through the door. Naturally this halted progress and the windows offered the most direct route to the street. Passersby and people in the neighborhood attracted by the shouting and tumult were astonished to see a torrent of men pouring out of the windows, landing on the sidewalk, getting up and running away.

The hall was cleared in about two minutes. The strikers rushed away and Lieut. Cogan, at the head of a detail of patrolmen and detectives, answering a riot call, was unable to obtain even a description of any of them.

The Pioneer Industrial Service did no more business to-day.

The Shipping Board Recruiting Service here, received the following telegram to-day from Admiral W. S. Benson:

"I would will protect in their positions men who have come to the Government's assistance by manning ships at the present time, regardless of the outcome of the present controversy. No arrangement which requires the discharge of such men or any discrimination against them will be agreed to by the board."

"For vessels signing on to-day, the standard rate of pay for all ratings has been reduced two pounds ten shillings. The National Maritime Board has accepted this modified reduction except for catering (cooks and stewards) departments, which have announced their intention to resist. There is some opposition also from the deck and engine room departments to this settlement by their leaders, but the owners have decided to stand firm."

BOOZE IN AUTOS SAFE IN MARYLAND. IS OFFICIAL RULING

Attorney General Says a Man's Car Cannot Be Searched Except by Warrant.

BALTIMORE, May 9.
ATTORNEY GENERAL ARMSTRONG has ruled that a man's automobile, like his house, is his castle. Prohibition enforcement officers may not enter it unless they have a warrant.

TWO GIRLS FALL OVER PALISADES; ONE NEAR DEATH

Victims of 150-Foot Tumble Are Identified as New Yorkers.

Two girls who fell over the edge of the Palisades yesterday afternoon at a point north of Englewood, N. Y., and were taken to Englewood Hospital unconscious from the effects of the tumble of 150 feet, were identified to-day as Elizabeth Muhlenporth, sixteen, of No. 612 East 17th Street, and Irene Fredericks, fifteen, of No. 209 Avenue C, Manhattan. Miss Muhlenporth's skull was fractured and she is expected to die. Miss Fredericks, who remained consciousness to-day, is suffering from concussion of the brain and painful bruises. She will recover.

The girls were alone on the top of the Palisades and Miss Fredericks is unable to describe the accident in detail. It appears from her account that they were near the edge and one told her balance. The other sought to hold her and they went over together. Persons on the river bank who saw them fall carried them to the nearest road and hailed an automobile which took them to the hospital. It was not until Miss Fredericks was able to talk to-day that the identity of the girls was revealed.

JAPANESE PRINCE WELCOMED BY KING

Display Unequalled Since the War at the London Ceremonies for Hirohito.

LONDON, May 9 (United Press).—Amid a regal display unequalled since the beginning of the war, Crown Prince Hirohito of Japan arrived in England to-day. The Prince was welcomed at Portsmouth by the Prince of Wales and a group of British officers and was brought to London at once, where he was established as a guest at Buckingham Palace.

The royal visitor arrived on the Japanese battleship the Katori, which steamed into the harbor to booming salutes from British vessels and land forts. At Victoria Station here King George waited with the Coldstream Guards, whose band played the Japanese anthem as the special train drew in beside the red-carpeted platform.

Long lines of troops in dress uniforms flanked the route to Buckingham Palace. The King will tender a state banquet to-night. The Prince's visit at the palace terminates May 12 when he will be established in a private residence from which he will tour the provinces. As a special honor to the Crown Prince, Admiral Colville, Gen. Moore and Capt. Godfrey-Faussett were assigned to his staff. He also was given a commission, signed by the King, as a General in the British Army.

The accuracy of the telephone company's figures will be disputed, and it will be maintained that if the company had husbanded its resources in the past and had not loaned millions of dollars to other corporations in outside States, all to the ultimate interest of the holding American Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, the New York company would now have a larger credit for extensions and betterments and would be able to realize funds for improvements on a lower scale than it is now required to pay.

Declining costs in materials and equipment will be another strong point by the city in opposition to the \$11,000,000 increase. Of these materials copper plays an important part, declining from 28 cents a pound in 1918 to 15 1/2 cents now; lead came down from 9 1/2 cents a year ago to 4 1/2 cents now; tin from 84 cents to 25 cents; rubber from 64 cents to 18 1/2 cents, and cotton from 41 cents to 12 cents.

The city will put former Public Service Commissioner Milo R. Malloy on the stand in support of the following contentions:

1. That in years past the telephone company has earned enormous profits.
2. That the present increased rates are too high.
3. That the company has invested large sums in telephone companies outside the State.
4. That the company has huge reserves and surplus, and that, even in 1920, it earned 5 per cent. net on the investment.
5. That the whole surplus of \$24,600,000 at the end of 1920 was earned in New York City alone.
6. That the surplus represents overcharges to subscribers in past years, and that the surplus belongs not to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, but to the subscribers.

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CANDY

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Special for Today, Monday, May 9th

CHOCOLATE, VANILLA AND STRAWBERRY COCOANUT KISSES:

ITALIAN STYLE CREAM CHOCOLATES:

POUND BOX 24c POUND BOX 44c

Special for Tuesday, May 10th

CHOCOLATE COVERED ASSORTED RABY CUTS:

NUT NOUGAT:

Made from Pure California Honey and Cream. Notes. 48c value.

POUND BOX 24c POUND BOX 39c

We Also Offer:

Assorted Lollipops:

Six in a box. PACKAGE. 24c

Special Assorted Chocolates:

POUND BOX. 39c

FROM NOW ON-LET MUNSING WEAR UNION SUIT YOU

CORRECT SIZES FOR EVERYONE

Her "Old Sweetheart" Cote Her With a Razor.

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